PAW PAW, MICHIGAN.

KATIE GABLE, living near Woodstock, Ulster county, N. Y., was found dead hanging to a beam in an outhouse. It was thought at first that she had committed suicide, but on investigation it was found that the girl had become entangled in the rope while endeavoring to adjust a swing.

WHEN Seneca Haines, of Shandakin, N. Y., became the father of twenty children by one wife, a fellow townsman offered to deed 500 acres of land to him if he was blessed with another heir. Subsequently the prolific Mrs. Haines presented her husband with twins, and the 500 acres were added to the Haines' real estate.

Dr. Prime has found an odd monument in Northern New York. A good man had lived happily with an excellent wife until they were well on in years, when she died. He bethought him of some fitting memorial to place over her grave and the thought struck him that the square stove, by which they had been comfortable through many long winters, would be just what she would like to have if she had a voice in the matter. He had the stove taken to the churchyard and placed over the remains of his companion, who sleeps quietly underneath it.

THE Indianapolis Journal publishes a bit of romance connected with the late Gen. Ord, which it says is well known in the army. The late General was a grandson of George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert. His father, James Ord, son of that morganatic marriage, was raised in the faith of his mother, and was, like his son, a Roman Catholic. James Ord, when a boy, was sent to France to be educated, and was afterward brought by his tutor to Georgetown Colleges where he became a professor. He took part in the war of 1812, serving as Captain. He was long a clerk at Washington, and died in 1872 or 1873. He assumed the name of Ord, which was that of his tutor from a desire to avoid appleasant notoriety.

in a manner conformable to public horbitant in his terms. health, it is just possible that they would be doing a good work in consuming animals that are to us an in-Chinese to eat English sparrows?

has made an important decision in a will same courtesy. You are in a hurry to change trains and recheck baggage. lying on his back in bed; the witnesses chances are that you would be left but to the will at the time of the signature the cigar into his fingers, ask him to were in the same or an immediately- recheek you to Indianapolis, and you and understood all that was done, read the names, and said he was glad it was flone. The contestants claimed that gruffness. You can't offer him money the testator could not see the witnesses if you want to know exactly how long subscribe their names. But the court, attestation insufficient, says it is of the ppinion that so nice and narrow a construction is not required by the letter, and would defeat the spirit of the

falsehood grows as it travels. A Western young man who shared with his father a love for card-playing, won \$100 of the old gentleman one night and left next morning for New York. He had not been there many days before he was astounded by seeing his own name in the city papers and tearning that he had savagely attacked his father with a poker, inflicting probably fatal injuries, knocked his mother senseless, and fled from justice. It happened thus: The morning he dead left home a neighbor had mentioned the fact that he had beaten his father at ooker the previous evening. An old the will. lady hard of hearing carried off to a neighboring town the report that the young man had beaten his father with a poker and run away to New York. A local paper published the story with the old man, except that I once invested embellishments, and it had eventually \$10,000 for him. reached the city in its final tragic

HENRY B. MILLER, better known in the whisky trade as "Buffalo" Miller, owes the Chicago Hide and Leather made out. When can you come?" Bank \$9,500. In the usual stilted legal | He never went,-Wall Street News.

form, the bank said that it had "well hoped that the said defendant, Henry B. Miller," would have paid the debt, "as in equity and good conscience he ought to have done." To this bill Miller's answer has been filed. Unlike most legal documents, it has upon it the name of no attorney, but is simply signed by Miller. He says it may be that the bank has recovered judgment against him, and that the judgment is still in full force. He admits that he never has paid it. "And it may be." he cautiously continues, "that the said complainant 'well hoped' that this defendant would pay such judgment, because, as the poet says, 'Hope springs eternal in the human breast,' but he thinks that it cannot be possible that the complainant had any expectation that this defendant would pay such judgment, because he is informed and believes the complainant well knew that it was utterly impossible for this defendant so to do."

A curious case of transferred identity has come to light in the Mississippi penitentiary. Some months ago an officer from a distant part of the State lowing sections. took two convicts to the prison, one of whom, named James Kennon, was under a three years' sentence, and the other, George Hasselmyer, to sevenway the two men were chained together, and, as now appears, agreed to a change the provisions of this act. of names and terms of imprisonment, Kennon consenting, for a consideration of \$1,000, to work out the seventeen ing Kennon's name, should serve his acquaintances there. When Hasselmyer's name was called by the Warden, and he was told to register, Kennon stepped forward as that individual, and, truent officers. no one being the wiser, was assigned to his quarters under the assumed name, the real Hesselmyer being given somewhat lighter tasks, in accordance with his supposed mild offense and short been discovered had the officer who interest in Hasselmyer to wish to see him again. Coming to the prison recently, with another convict, he called THAT the Chinese in America do eat for Hasselmyer, and to his astonishfact. He reports to the New York to labor. Whether Kennon would have Health Department that he saw a num- kept up the deception after Hasselber of Chinamen in the rear of 199 myer's release at the end of three years, Worth street preparing a dinner of rats | may be doubted; but he showed himand cats which were lying about the self, at all events, a fair judge of values. yard. The doctor's chief objection to Some men might have demanded more this performance was that the China- money for representing themselves as men left the skins and refuse in the horse-thieves, but Kennon knew that yard to putrefy. Could these Asiatics \$1,000 was all twelve years was worth be made to prepare their cats and rats to one of these gentry, and was not ex-

# Influence of a Cigar.

No wise man will set out on a jourcolerable nuisance. Why would it not new without providing himself with at be a capital idea to encourage the least fifty cheap eigars. Those which can be bought for 2 cents are just as good as those sold for a dime, and the THE Massachusetts Supreme Court gift of one is rewarded with just the case. The testator, in consequence of The checkman doesn't care 2 cents an injury, could only look upward, he whether you are left or not, and the adjoining room with him; the testator are fixed in six seconds. Hours later, could hear all that was said, and knew when he comes to sit down for a smoke, he may remember your phiz and bless it-but you are far away. The brakeman on the passenger train studies the attestation was insufficient, because nor ask him to take a glass of beer; but, you have to wait at Hanover Junction and how long it takes to run from admitting that upon the construction of there to Washington, just tender him a statutes some courts had held such 2-cent cigar. His granite countenance will instantly melt and run all over his face, and he will feel himself bound not only to answer all inquiries, but to tell von how to save 2 dimes in getting in case the parent pleads inability to cause your dinner at the restaurant. In fact, the influence of a 2-cent cigar is al-It is an old and true saying that a citizen and make him feel happy to answer a dozen questions. It will direct you to the best hotels, point out the best sights, make street-car conductors talk, give you the best seat in the omnibus, and accomplish all that gold and silver can do. No man should travel without them .- Elevated-Railway Journal.

# Evidence Enough.

A New York broker, who left the street three or four years ago, one day received a call from a man up the river, who announced that old Blank was

"Old Blank. Yes, I remember; so he is dead?" "Yes, and his heirs are trying to break

"They are?"

"Yes, and they are going to prove he was crazy. They want you as a wit-"Want me? Why, I know nothing of

"Well, that's all they expect to prove

What, eh!

"Why, if you'll come into court and swear that the old man let you have

\$10,000 to invest for him the case is

#### TRUANT SCHOOLS.

The New Amendments of the Compulso Education Act Providing for Them. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR COMPULSORY EDU-The act is No. 144, provides for the com-outsory education of children in certain

cares, and takes effect Sept. 7, 1883.
Section I provides that every parent, etc.,
shall send his children between and 14 to
a public or private school at least four
months each year, six weeks of which must

Section 2 provides that no child under 14 Section 3 provides that no child under 14 shall be employed to labor in any business, unless such child shall have attended some public or private school four months out of the year just preceding.

Section 3 provides that all children over 8 and under 14 temporarily discharged from employment shall be sent to day-school by their parents or guardians.

Section 4 makes it the duty of School Boards to furnish books to pupils where parents are unable to buy them; and section a provides that parents guardians, etc.

provides that parents, guardians, etc., violating any of the foregoing provisions shall be deemed guilty of misdemesnor and shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$10 for the first offense, and not less than \$10 for each subsequent

The above are the general provisions for compulsory education, while the following remaining sections of the act are special provisions for truant schools

Sec. 6. In all cities and yillages of 5,000 and upward, the Board of Education, or such other officer or officers having charge of the schools of said cities, townships, and villages, may establish one or more un-graded schools for the instruction of chiliren and defined and set forth in the fol-

7. All persons between the ages of 8 and 14 years, who are habitual truants from school, or who, while in attendance at any public school, are incorrigible, vivious, or immoral in conduct, and all persons between such ages who absent themselves from school and habitually wander about teen years for horse-stealing. On the streets and public places, having no business or lawful occupation, shall be deemed

Szc. 8. In all cities having a duly-organ-ized police force, it shall be the duty of the police authority, at the request of authority, to detail one or more members of e authority, at the request of the school said force to assist in the enforcement of year sentence, while the other, assum- this act, and in cities or villages having no regular police force it shall be the duty the Board of Education, or the school disshort term. Nothing interfered with the plan at first, the two not being formally introduced to the officers of quire, and said Board of Education shall fix the institution, and having no personal and determine the compensation to be paid such constable for the performance of his duties under this act. Members of any duties under this act. Members of any police force, or any constable designated to ssist in the enforcement of this act, as provided in this section, shall be known as

Sec. 9. It shall be the duty of any such truant officer or officers detailed to enforce

the provisions of this act, to examine into

any case of truancy, when requested to do so by the District Board or by its authorized

officers, and to warn such truants, their

parents or guardians, in writing, of the final consequences of truancy if persisted in, and sentence. The scheme might not have also to notify the parent, guardian, or other person discovered had the officer who of any juvenile disorderly person, that the brought them there not had sufficient said person is not attending any school, and to require said parent, guardian, or other person, to cause the said child to attend the ungraded school, established as provided for in this act, within five days from said notice, and it shall be the duty of said parent, guardian, or other person having rats and cats is a belief that has all the force of a popular superstition. But guards. Nothing remained then but produced by the child, to cause the attendance of said child at the ungraded school established in the city or village. Dr. Charles Kammerer has done a confession, which was followed by some great deal toward making it a scientific changes in the rolls and in assignments to the New York to labor. Whether Kennon would have cause to be made a complaint against said person, guardian or other person having the legal control and charge of such person, before a Justice of the Peace in the where the party resides, except in the city of Detroit, where complaint shall be made in the Recorder's Court thereof, for such refusal or neglect, and upon conviction thereof said parent, guardian or other person, as the case may be, shall be pun shed by a fine of not less than \$10, nor more than \$.5, or the court may, in its discretion, require the person so convicted to give a bond in the penal sum of \$100 with one or more sureties to be approved by said court, conditioned that said person so convicted shall cause the child or children under his legal charge or control, to attend at the un-graded school within five days thereafter, and remain at said school during the full term. Provided, That if said parent, or guardian, or other person in charge of said child, shall prove mability to cause said child to attend said ungraded school, then said parent, or guardian, or other person shall-be discharged, and, said Justice of the Peace or court shall, upon complaint of said truant officer, or other person, that said child is a juvenile disorderly person, as described in section 7 of this act, pro-ceed to hear such complaint, and if said Justice of the Peace or court shall deter-mine that said child is a juvenile disorder-ly person, within the meaning of this act, then said Justice of the Peace or court shall thereupon sentence said child to the Reform School at Lansing or the Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian, as the case may be, for a term not exceeding two years, or until said child shall arrive at the age of 16 years, unless sooner discharged by the Board of Control of said Reform School or Industrial Home for girls; provided, however, that such sentence be suspended in the discretion of said Justice of the Peace or Judge of the Recorder's Court for such time as said child shall regularly attend, school and properly deport himself. It is further provided that if for any cause the parent, or guardian, or other person having charge of any juvenile dis-orderly person, as defined in this act, shall fall to cause such juvenile disorderly person to attend such ungraded schools, then complaint against such juvenile disorderly per-son may be made, heard, tried, and deter-mined, in the same manner as provided for

> such juven le disorderly person to attend such ungraded schools, and is further provided that no child under the age of 10 years hall be sent to the Reform School. Sec. 10. In case any child, while in attendance upon any public school, shall be incorrigible, vicious, and persistently refuses to obey any reasonable rule for the government of said school, the school authorities may direct said child to attend at the ungraded school provided for in this act; and any such child who after such requirement shall be incorrigible, vicious in conduct, or habitually truant from such ungraded school, may be proceded against as a juvenile disorderly person, under the pro-

> visions of section nine of this act. Sec. 11. When it appears to the school authorities that the parent, guardian or other person is unable to provide suitable books for said child, said child shall be furnished forsaid child, said child shall be furnished by the School Board with such books as are required in the course of studies pursued in such ungfaded school, and said books shall be the same in all respects as those in use in other schools in said city, township or vil-lage, and no distinction in form, color or substance shall be permitted. The expense of said books shall be paid for from the fund of said municipality, and levied and collect-ed in the same manner as all other school taxes.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the officers detailed or appointed under the provisions of this act to assist in the enforcement there of, to institute, or cause to be instituted. of, to institute, or cause to be instituted, proceedings against any parent, gua dian, or other person having legal charge and control of any child, or any person, company, or corporation, violating any of the provisions of sections one, two, three, four, and five, of this act, and in school districts and cities, and villages of less than 5,000 inhabitants, it shall be the duty of the School Board to institute, or cause to be instituted such proceedings. stituted, such proceedings. Sec. 13 When any of the provisions of

officers or agents of said corporation, who in any way participated in or are cognizan of such violation by the corporation of which they are the officers or agents, and said officers or agents shall be subject to the same penalties as individuals similarly officed by

Michigan Medical Legislation. The subjoined act passed at the recen ession of the State Legislature takes effe t Sept. 8, 1883, or ninety days after the close

of the session. AN ACT TO PROMOTE PUBLIC HEALTH.

AN ACT TO PROMOTE PUBLIC HEALTH.

BECTION 1. The People of the State of Michigan enact, That from and a ter this act shall take effect, it shall not be lawful for any person to practice medicine or surgery, or any i ranch thereof (except dentistry), in this State without having the qualifications required in the provisions of this act, and without having first registered in the office of the County Clerk as provided in this act.

BEC. 2. The necessary qualifications to practice medicine in this State shall be:

First, That every person who shall have actually practiced medicine continuously for at least five years in this State, and who is practicing when this act shall take effect, shall be deemed qualified to practice me icans in this State, after having registered in the office of the County Clerk as provided by this act.

Second, Every graduate of any legally-authorized medical college in this State of in any one of the United States, or in any other country, shall be deemed qualified to practice medicine and surgery in all its departments, after having registered as provided in this act: Provided, That the provisions of this act shall not be construed so as to prohibit any student or under-graduate from practicing with and under the instruction of any person legally qualified to practice medicine and surgery under the provisions of this act, shall, within three months after this act shall take every person quantied to practice including and surgery under, the provisions of this act, shall, within three months after this act shall take effect, file with the County Clerk of the County wherein he has been engaged in practice or in which he intends to practice, a statement sworm to before any officer authorized to administer oaths in said county, setting to administer oaths in said county, setting forth, first(if he is actually engaged in said county), the length of time he has been engaged in such continuous practice, and, if a graduate of any medical college, the name of the same and where located, when he graduated, and the length of time he attended the same, also the school to which he belongs. And, if he is a student or undergraduate, the length of time he has been engaged in 10c study of medicine and dent of undergranuate, the length of time he has been engaged in the study of 'medicine, and where, and if he has attended a medical college, the name of the same, and where located, and the length of time so attended, and when, also, the name and residence of the physician under whose instruction he is practicing or intends to practice. It shall be the duty of the County Clerk of each county in this State to record in a book to be provided by the county, the affidavit for sworn statement of every physician practi-cing in said county. For recording each state-ment the County Clerk shall receive 50 cents, to

be paid by the person filing the same.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor at the time of making the annual assessment in each year, to make out a list of all the physicians and each student practicing under the instruction of a preceptor residing within his township will now ward or city with the yama are ship, village, ward or city, with the name, age sex and color of each, and length of time each has been engaged in practice, and if a graduate of a regularly-established and reputable college, the name of the college and the date of gradu-ation. Such list shall be returned by the Supervisor to the township, village or City Clerk, and by the Clerk recorded in the book in which are kept the records of the local Board of Health-SEC. 4. No person who practices medici.e., surgery, or inidwifery, in any of the branches (except dentistry) shall be able, in any of the courts of this State, to collect pay for professional services rendered subsequent to the time that this act shall take effect, unless he was, at the time such professional services were ren-dered, duly qualified and registered as a medical practitioner according to the several pro

us of this act. SEC. 5. The Supervisor, Township, Village or City Clerk is hereby authorized to administer the oaths required by this act. SEC. 6. Wheever advertises or holds himself out to the public as authorized to practice medi-cine or surgery in this State, when in fact he is not so authorized under the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty if a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$50 for

cach offense.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the Supervisor and health officer of the Local Board of Health

Plain and to the Point. "Gemlen," said the President of the Lime-Kiln Club, as the meeting came to order, with 213 members present, and Elder Toots ready for a two hours' nap, "let your conversashun be plain an' to de pint. Say what you mean, an' mean what you say. I has noticed a tendency on de part of sartin members of dis club to affect the Shaksperian style. I want it stopped. It doan' sound right in a man applyin' whitewash or st ve-blacking. How many members of dis club know de meanin' of de term: 'Prognosticate towards de individuality,' an' yet I h'ar it uttered a dozen times a day. What's de use of a cull'd man airnin' 10 shillin's a day remarkin' dat he expects to condescend to de irresponsible endeavor when he kin just as well observe dat blackberries am down to 15 cents per quart? If any of you has an ideah dat le use of sich words as bombastie, delirium tremens, Cicero or inconsistency, elevates you in de mind of your naybur, you is greatly mistaken. When a man comes to me an' wants to borry two table-spoonfuls of 80-cent green tea, kase de preacher am gwine to be at his kouse to supper, let him spit it right out in plain English language, instead of beatin' around de woods an' luggin' in such words as abdicate, reaction, Cæsarism an' cahoots. If I had a son 20 y'ars ole, an' he should come home wid his whitewash brush on his shoulder an' inform me dat de gratificashun ob de incontestible syntax had withdrawn its bombardment of de planetary desiderashun, I should riz up an' put my No. 12 agin him wid sich auxillary reprebersibility dat he would feel-lame fur six weeks."

# The Laocoon.

The Latin poet Virgil has drawn a vivid picture of one of the scenes which hastened the fall of ancient Troy. The noble Trojan priest, Laocoon, denounced the infatuation of his countrymen, when they determined to receive the monstrous wooden horse, stuffed with Greek troops and princes, into the city. He tried every means to couse his countrymen to a sense of their peril, and at last hurled his spear against the hollow fraud. But lest his passion might be effective, the hostile gods that helped the Greeks sent two serpents over the sea from Tenedos, with crests dropping blood and quivering tongues that licked their hissing mouths. They made their way in the city at once to Laocoon and his sons, wound themselves in frightful festoons around their limbs, bound them in a group of agony which sculpture has made immortal, crushed and strangled them, and reared their crests and poisonous tongues over the brow of the patriotic priest, whose chaplet was black with their poison and red with his own death. Thus the siege of Troy was ended, the serpents nestled safe under the buckler of the goddess in the sanctuary; the wooden horse was admitted, and that night Troy was in flames.

A CHILD, 7 years old, on being asked to take part in a Sabbath-school concert, said: "No, I had rather look on and see others make mistakes. I know this act are violated by a corporation, pro- and see others make mistakes. ceedings may be had against any of the it's wicked, but I'd rather do it!"

#### JUDGE BLACK.

Death of the Eminent Lawyer Sen. Stager Varies the Monotony of and Statesman.

A Sketch of His Long and Eventful

Judge Jeremiah & Black died at his home in York, Pa, after a week's illness, on the 19th of August. His death was as calm and peaceful as the setting of a summer's sun. His two sons, Chauncey F. and Henry, his daughter, Mrs. Hornsby, his son-in-law, Mr. Hornsby, and A. B. Farquhar were present when he died. Just before his death he

spoke with confidence of the future, saying to his son Chauncey that he had no fear of crossing the dark river, adding: "I would that I were as comfortable about what I leave behind in this world." He spoke of business and private matters to his son, and in the midst of it would stop and refer to his faith in Christ. On one occasion he said: "I would not have you think for a moment that I fear to cross this river. I have taken care to arrange for my future have taken care to arrange for my future over there, and therefore death has no ter-

When his beloved wife knelt by his bedside, comforting him with her sympathy and love, he gave utterance to the follow-

ing prayer:

"Oh, Thou beloved and most merciful
Father, from whom I had my being and in whom I have ever trusted, grant, if it be Thy will, that I no longer suffer this agony, and that I be speedily called home to Thee. And Oh, my God, biess and comfort this my

Jeremiah Sullivan Black was descended from a mixed ancestry, composed of the German and Scotch-Irish elements. He was born in the Glades, Somerset county, Pa., June 10, 1810. His father, Henry Black, was a man of prominence in Southern Pennsylvania, and was a member of Congress at the time of his death. Young Black finished his "schooling" at 17, after having gained a fair knowledge of the classics, mathematics, and, above all most precious to him, a thorough grounding in the knowledge of English classic literature. When his school days ended he went home to work on the but his studies were not neglected, for by the light of the morning fire he conned his Horace and Virgil, committing to Before he entered upon his profession he had not only translated but learned the whole of these books by heart.

Under Chauncey Forward he studied law, and in 1831 was admitted to the bar. memory each day a certain number of lines.

When he was 28 years of age he married his instructor's daughter, she being 17. About this time he joined the sect known as the Campbellites or Disciples of Christ, with whom he remained in fraternal relations the rest of his life. Gov. Porter in 1842 ap-pointed him presiding Judge of the Frankin. Bedford and Somerset districts, and, though a party light was made on the ap-pointment, the unanimous approval of the members of the bar decided the matter in his favor. This office he held with great credit for nine years. When the position was made elective he was chosen for the short term, and filled the Chief Justiceship

most acceptably for three-years
Judge Black was re-elected for fifteen years, but was compelled to resign after serving two, President Buchanan calling him to the Cabinet as Attorney-General, where he remained until 1860. His most conspicuous service while holding this office was the protection of the claims made by Americans against the fraudulent pretensions of the Spanish in regards to lands in California. Mr. Stanton was associated with him in these labors. When Judge Black was made Secretary of State Stanton became Attorney General. Throughout the war he remained a staunch War Democrat.

When Black retired from the Cabinet he resumed the practice of law, and few men have enjoyed so large a practice in the Su-preme Court of the land as he. His manner was characterized by eminent legal ability, courage and skill. He talked to the court deliberately, without notes, and cited authorities from memory. The most important cases in which he was engaged were: The Milliken case, the Vanderbils will case, the McGarrahan claim, the Belknap im-peachment, and the electoral contest In no case where public interests were involved, as in the Milliken case, did he take a fee for

services rendered. Judge Black was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention in 1873, and was urgent in pressing the needs of the legislative reform. He served without pay. Not only as a jurist, learned, exact, and apt, has he made himself known to the people of the whole nation, but as a writer of political and theological articles he has won a place among the classic writers of the age. His answer to the strictures on Christianity by Col. Ingersoil, given in the pages of one of the principal magazines in the land, provoked much criticism and praise. For a time it was the topic of conversation and of leading newspaper articles, and its cir-culation passed the boundaries of the United States into Canada and England, where it was unequivocally commended.
His last noted political paper was on "Monopoly," and the strong views he uttered, backed by keen logic and biting words, were as rapturously applauded by his sympathicers as they were condemned by the pathizers as they were condemned by those

opposed to its views.

Personally Judge Black was imposing in his stature and manners Nearly six feet tall, with shaggy eyebrows that in repose gave him a stern aspect, his strong bodily frame and erect carriage made him a remarkable figure in any assemblage. Though noted for the radical views he held in politics, he was a great social favorite, and Garfield, Carpenter, Ingersoll and Blaine always sought him out when in Washington. Even Thad Stevens defended him once in the House, when attacked by some one on the Democratic side.

Lawyer as he was, statesman and scholar of high ability, deeply read in literature, Judge Black devoted more time to the study and perusal of the Bible than persons would think possible. His ideas of right and wrong gained in the strict old school of Procedure Tomorius with him through Presbyterians remained with him through-out his life and make his character shine with a brightness that mere culture or even genius could never produce. He was an American in every sense of the term, the peculiar product of a community whom, for rugged strength and grand ambitions, the world has never seen excelled.

# SINGULAR ACCIDENTS.

A BOLT of lightning killed twenty-seven hogs and two cows which were seeking shelter under a tree at Blue Springs, Tenn. A sor crawled into a mill at Lawrence, Mass, and went to sleep on a very wide belt. When the machinery started he was

JOHN McGUERAY, of Henrietta, Texas, while placing a pistol under his pillow, ac-cidentally shot his wife through the head, killing her instantly.

EX-COUNTY CLERK ANDREW C. WARREN fell three feet from a haystack foundation on his farm near Stanford, N. Y., and broke his neck. He died instantly.

Two Georgia boys were in swimming. One of them snapped a revolver under the water, and was greatly surprised when it was discharged and his young companion was killed.

An Illinois snake charmer gave a public exhibition with a copperhead. The charm didn't work, but the snake did, and weeks elapsed before the showman knew that he would recover.

C. C. Reynolds, of Marietta, Ga., had a soythe thrown over his shoulder and was riding a mule. The animal, frightened at a passing train, threw Reynolds to the ground, and the scythe took his head off.

John Heiman, of Lexington, Pa., stood in the hall clearing his ear with the butt-end of a small, stiff switch. A screen door was opened suddenly against him, which thrust the switch inside the ear, broke the dram, caused the most intense suffering and made Helman a maniac.

#### THE PRESIDENT.

Camp by Introducing the Great American Game.

Senator Vest Undertakes to Shoe a Mule and Now Uses a Cushloned Saddle.

Camp Lewis Forks (Montana) Dispatch to Chicago Times.]

Camp was broken up at a later hour than asual this morning, owing to the disturbances from the storm and from the packers last night. Though the tents had been badly torn by the gale they were repaired without much trouble. The trail was difficult, owing to the fallen timber which lay across the path, and to the windings in and out through canons and across streams which had to be forded. The members of the party agree that the grand old Tetons are much pleasanter at a distance than when spurs of the range have to be crossed. Only eleven miles were made to day, but considering the nature of the country this is a very good showing. The members of the Presidential party are getting a taste of the hardships endured by the courageous men who n'st made the pathways through the unknown Yellowstone region. Prior to 1863 it is doubtful if 100 persons had ever penetrated to the point where the party is now encamped, and the rough trail through canyons and seemingly inaccessible mountains shows how even the hardy explorers of the frontier, who shrank from no danger, might well hesitate. One of the features of camp life is the

freedom from conventional restraint, and

when the members of the party gather around the fire at night cards furnish the

chief amusement. A description of one game will answer for all. Last night Presi-

dent Arthur, Gen. Sheridan, Senator Vest,

ecretary Lincoln, and Gen. Stager having finished their supper, Gen. Stager having finished their supper, Gen. Stager suggested a game of draw. "I don't like to play for high stakes," said Gen. Sheridan. "Suppose we make it 10 cents ante and \$10 limit," suggested Gen. Stager. "That'll suit us, chimed in others of the party, and they sat down. It was now about 8 o clock, and Secretary Lincoln dea't the first hand, while Gen. Sheridan put down his first white chip. For a while luck varied, but Gen. Stager was crowding it in on the others by rai-ing the bets to the limit. President Arthur had the temerity to call Gen. Stager a half-dozen and his \$10 raises, and he him loaded for bear every times time. Once when Gen. Stager drew four cards, he was found to have four aces, and another time when he drew three cards he was found to have a big flush. All these discoveries were made at President Arthur's expense. Senator Vest, Secretary Lincoln and Gen. Sher.dan felt considerably put out, but no one said anything except Lincoln, who said he thought it queer that men could hold such hands in a square game. But the climax came in a jack-pot. 'hey had been "sweetening" all around until there was about \$100 in the pot, and President Arthur, who was the last man to ray, opened the pot for \$5. Secretary Lin-coln, who held threes, raised it \$10, and ien Sheridan and Senator Vest came in. After hesitating a bit, Gen. Stager, who was dealing, came in and drew five cards. President Arthur had a pat hand, and he bet the timit-\$10. Secretary Lincoln had filled his hand, and he raised him \$10 more. Gen. Sheridan and Senator Vest dropped out, not having bettered their pairs. But to the consternation of President Arthur and Secretary Lincoln, Gen. Stager raised them 510 more. President Arthur, thinking that he had the best hand, put up his \$20, and he raised them \$10 more. Secretary Lincoln saw the \$10 and went \$10 better. Gen. Stager saw the raise also, and went \$10 better still Everybody around the board was now excited, and President Arthur simply called Secretary Line the pile another \$10, and Gen. Stager fol-lowed suit. President Arthur now laid down his flush to show what he opened the lack-pot on Secretary Lincoln called, tien. Stager had an ace full on kings, and the Secretary had three jacks and a pair of fives. This broke up the game. Though Gen Stager is the crack poker player of the party, he has been forced to lower his pen-uant several times to Judge Rollins, who is said to be one of the most expert devotees of the game in New York city. Senator Vest was kicked by a mule this afternoon, and is suffering the effects of his rashness. The Senator was, in early life, a blacksmith's apprentice, and flatters him-sef that he still knows something about shoeing an animal. The rough mountain

farriers, were directed to reshoe the ani-Senator Vest was attracted to the spot where the men were engaged, and he viewed the difficult work with critical curiosity. He ventured suggestions freely, and osity. He ventured suggestions freely, and finally one of the farriers sarcastically remarked that 'hed better try it himself." The Senator quickly accepted the challenge, and, borrowing the astenished farrier's apron and tools, boldly approached one of the mules. A group of soldiers and packers stood around in admiring expectancy, while Judge Rollins, Gov. Crosby and Gen. Stager came up and joined them. The mule selected by the Senator from Missouri seemed to be in a dreamy mood, for he meekly raised his left hind leg and did not stir while the shoeing process went on. It was accomplished in a really-creditable manner, and the elated Senator Vest shifted his attention to the right hind leg. It was a fatal move. The spectators noticed that the animals ears were twitching nervously, but Senator Vest's eyes were directed elsewhere. Some of the nails had fallen out of his kit, and he stooped to pick them up, with his back turned to the mule. Suddenly the left hind leg, newly shod, shot out, and Senator Vest was sent sprawling down the mountain side, his blacksmith's tools nying in every direction. The Senator was picked up in a heap and carried to the mess tent, where he received Surgeon Forwood's immediate attention. No bones were broken, but the Senator was somewhat bruised, and will find horseback riding rather painful for some days to come. Secretary Linco n is still under something of a cloud, owing to his hunting exploits in killing a bear-dog for an elk, and is sub-jected to the good-natured jests of his fel-

ourney has caused many of the mules in

the pack train to lose their shoes, and this afternoon two of the solders, who are

# QUEER PEOPLE.

At Harrisburg, Pa., a youth 18 years old shot himself seven times because a 16-yearold girl wouldn't marry him. Tazewell county, Ga, glories in an eccentric lounger who had placed thirteen large arm-chairs in as many stores, so he can always have a seat when he calls.

Two GIELS were in love with an Iowa man. He loaned his fine saddle-horse to one of them, and of course she rode past the resi-dence of the other, who wildly ran out and stabbed the beast with a knife.

ARRAM SCHENCE, a blind man, was married to Rebecca Jane Bennett, by a Justice of the Peace, in Missouri. Abram kissed the Jus-tice, and Rebecca got so mad that she was

pacified with great difficulty. A MAN from Bowling Green, Ky., visited the Louisville exposition, got stranded, and, in order to get his usual amount of Bear Grass juice, he sold his spectacles for 3) cents, which aided him materially in getting

blind drunk. Mea Asm.r, of Atlanta, Ga., who is slightly insane, was found trying to swallow a kitten. She had it about half-way down her threat and it was with difficulty that she could be induced to give it up. Her face was considerably scratched and her mouth

badly lacerated. "OLE Tom" was a character in Washington who picked up rags and refuse for a living, and made no talk with anybody. It now transpires that he was a genuine Russian Count, who has been pardoned by the Crax and gone home to enjoy his castellated es-tate and millions of rubles.